The key to the room was missing. The murderer had carried it away with him after locking the door. Nobody noticed him going out, and might have gone after daybreak. His work in the room need not have occupied many minutes, as the mutilation of the woman's body had been done with evident haste and in a bungling fashion. When the bandages were removed from the woman's head, black and blue marks on the throat were disclosed. Captain O'Connor thought they showed plainly enough that the woman had been strangled. Her eyes were closed tightly, and the skin on her nose and temples showed the imprints of the folds of the bandage. SHE WAS KNOWN AS "SHAKESPEARE."

Inmates of the lodging-house who looked at the murdered woman's body said they had not known her. Mary Miniter told Captain O'Connor about the arrival of the woman at the house, and gave a careful description of the man who was with her. Captain O'Connor sent Mary to the police station to be detained as a witness for the Coroner. A number of persons living in the neighborhood were permitted to look at the corpse of the murdered woman in the expectation that some of them might be able to identify it. No one recognized the dead face until Mary Haley, a drunken woman who had occupied a room in the lodginghouse during the night, was induced to go uphouse during the night, was induced to go upstairs. She was still too much under the influence of liquor to talk coherently, but she said the old woman was known as "Shakespeare" and had no home. Mary had met her in the "dive" kept by George Bartmer at No. 341 Water-st., she said. Persons in Bartmer's place declared that they did not know the old woman. The police learned later that she had been known as "Shakespeare" by other homeless creatures who frequented dives in Water-st, and begged drinks and money from sailors. It was said that she had been respectable once and had two daughters, one of whom was of middle age and lived somewhere in the city. Mary Haley was locked up in the police station while the police were continuing their inquiries.

station while the police were continuing their inquiries.

Captain O'Connor was so much impressed by the gravity of the crime that he sought aid from Chief Inspector Byrnes in searching for the unknown murderer. Captain Me Loughlin, of the First Precinct, was at Police Headquarters, having been sent there by the Police Board on Tuesday to help Inspector Byrnes in the Detective Bureau for a few days, and he was sent with Detective Sergeants Crowley, McCloskey and Grady to work up the case with O'Connor and his detectives. At the time of the latest murder by "Jack the Ripper" in the Whitechapel district, McCloskey was in London and he learned from the detective sat Scotland Yard some facts that might be of service in a search for the murderer in this city.

The police tried to delay the publication of the murder in order that the detectives might do some work in secret, and it was nearly 2 p. m. before a brief report of the crime was displayed by Headquarters. Before that hour Coroner Schultze had been summoned to the lodging-house and had made an examination of the murdered woman's body. He also heard Mary Miniter's story. She said the old woman was in the barroom on the first floor of the house on Thursday evening, drinking and talking about herself. The old creature had seid that she was the widow of Charles C. Brown, or Bean, a sea captain, who was littled on the Pacific coast years ago. Coroner

s C. Brown, or Bean, a sea captain, who was on the Pacific coast years ago. Corone

charles C. Brown, of Bean, a sea captain, who was killed on the Pacific coast years ago. Coroner Schaltze sent Mary Miniter to the House of Detention for Witnesses in Mulberry-st.

The body of the murdered woman remained in the lodging-house until late in the afternoon, when it was placed in a rough pine coffin and carried to the Morgue in the "dead wagon." The clothing which she had worn was taken along, and part of it was recognized as workhouse clothing. As it was nearly new, the woman prob-

and part of it was recognized as workhouse clothing. As it was nearly new, the woman probably was on Blackwell's Island recently.

The register at the lodging-house showed that two men slept in Room No. 30, adjoining the one in which the murder was committed, on Thursday night. Their names were entered as J. Buckley and E. Murphy, and one of them went to bed after the murderer and his victim entered Room, No. 31. Only a thin board partition separates the rooms, and a slight noise in one can be head in the other. It would seem incredible that no sound of the woman's death struggle or of the subsequent butchery was heard by either Buckley or Murphy. Detectives were hunting for the two men yesterday.

THE POLICE AT WORK.

THE POLICE AT WORK.

Inspector Williams, who joined the detectives in the investigation, said that the murder evidently had been committed without a motive. Captain O'Connor thought there was a motive other than robbery or revenge. He doubted if the murderer had been acquainted with his victim, but had selected her for a deliberate purpose. Probably the murderer drugged her and strangled her silently. The man doubtless was dressed, ready to leave the room when he committed the

ing anything to reporters. They refused to express any opinions or to tell one particle of information which they had obtained, showing information which they had obtained, showing that they were acting under the orders of Inspector Byrnes, who seldom writ talk about a case until he has finished work en it. Last evening Inspector Byrnes went to the Oak-st. station and remained there a long time, evidently hard at work, although he was shut out of view in the captain's private room. Detectives went in and out by his orders, and now and then a man or a woman, who was in charge of an officer, was taken into the Inspector's presence. It was plain that the police were working hard to get a clew to the murderer, but Inspector Byrnes would not permit any of the information which he gained to get into the possession of reporters. He would say only: "We are trying to catch the murderer," and he would not express an opinion as to the and he would not express an opinion as to the possible identity of the criminal with "Jack the possible identity of the criminal with "Jack the "Jack the Ripper" would be caught in a few days if he crossed the ocean to commit a murder in

city.

he lodging-house in which the murder was committed has been a place for previous murders and mysterious deaths. Years ago a woman who went with a strange man to the place was found dead in bed after the man had disappeared. About three years ago, when the house was run by one Jennings, his barkeeper, "Tommy" Tompson, who still retains his place, became involved in a fight with a sailor over the payment for some drinks. The end of it all was that Tompson killed the sailor with a big cavalry sabre. Tompson was exonerated by a coroner's jury. A year later an ex-convict named Coffee went to the place with onvict named Coffee went to the place with ung woman. They registered as man and and were assigned to Room No. 31, the same

a young woman. They registered as man and wife and were assigned to Room No. 31, the same in which yesterday's butchery took place. On the following morning the body of the woman was found in the bed dead, stiff and cold. Two days later Coffee was arrested, but subsequently he was exonerated by a coroner's jury.

For years past the place has been known to sailors along the docks who frequent that portion of the city as the "House of All Drinks."

Deputy Coroner Jeakins, who has been assigned the task of performing the autopsy on the dead body of the murdered woman, went to the Morgue early yesterday afternoon, but found no corpse awaiting his arrival. Dr. Jenkins patiently waited in the Morgue until 4:30 p. m., when he went home, after telling Finneran, the Morgue keeper, that he would perform the autonsy early this morning. The body reached the Morgue at 5:30 p. m.

5:30 p. m. ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

The police last night effected what may or may not prove to be an important arrest. In their investigations yesterday the Central Office detectives established clearly two facts-first, that the dead woman's name was Carrie Brown, and sec. ond, that she had lodged for some time at the house of a Mrs. Harrington, at No 49 Oliver-st. From Mrs. Harrington they heard that Carrie Brown worked as a servant when she Carrie Brown worked as a servant when she was not on the Island. She finished her latest term of imprisonment for drunkenness on Thursday last. Among fier associates was a man whose real name cannot be ascertained, but who is known among the people of "Cherry Hill" as "Frenchy." This man called at Mrs. Harrington's house on Thursday night and inquired for the murdered woman. He was told that she was not at home and he went away. Then he was seen in the company of two other women named Mary Ann Lopez and Annie Sullivan. He was next seen at 10:15 p. m., an hour before Carrie Brown and her murderer visited the Fourth Ward Hotel. He walked into the liquor shop kept by John Spekman, at Oliver and Oak sts. It was said that Carrie Brown was in his company. Spekman could got be sure that and Oak sts. It was said that Carrie Brown was in his company. Spekman could not be sure that Carrie Brown, whom he knew well, accompanied "Frenchy" into the liquor-shop, but several persons who were at the bar were certain that she was there at the time. On this information Detectives McCloskey and O'Brien last night arrested "Frenchy" in Water-st. near James at the contraction of the company of the company of the contraction of the company of the com

rectives McCloskey and O'Brien last night arrested "Frenchy" in Water-st., near James-st., and took him to the Oak-st. police station, where Inspector Byrnes, Captain McLaughlin and several other officers were waiting.

What "Frenchy's" real name is or what happened after he got into the station is not known. The detectives all refused to speak on the subject. Ten or twelve women from Catherine and Water sts. were called into Contain O'Conner's private room. called into Captain O'Connor's private room and confronted with the prisoner, who was then taken back to his cell. Whether any of the women had seen him in Carrie Brown's company, or whether he was identified as the man who

longed to the woman, and in it were two pairs of came into the Fourth Ward Hotel with the old woman is not known.

Like the murderer, he is tall and thin and looks like a Greek. He also has a fair complexion, with

Like the murderer, he is tall and thin and looks like a Greek. He also has a fair complexion, with a light mustache.

J. F. Devoe, night clerk of the Hatfield House, Nos. 46 and 48 Ridge-st., said that he believed that a man who answers the description sent out by Inspector Byrnes stopped at the place on Thursday last. When Devoe came on duty on Thursday night, he said, he saw written on a slate a message left for him by the day clerk. It read: "Wake up lodger in room 53 at 9:30. Says he has got left for him by the day clerk. It read: "Wake up lodger in room 53 at 9:30. Says he has got important business." At that hour Devoe entered room No. 53 and awoke the lodger. He shook him by the arm. The man jumped out of bed and looked frightened. He did not say a word, and Devoe took a good look at him. Devoe said that he learned that the man entered the lodging house about 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, and said that he was going to sleep. He asked the clerk to wake him up at 9:30 the same night, as he had an appointment to meet a woman. He gave tile name of Isaac Derriger. All of the Bowery lodging-houses were searched last night for a man by the name of Derriger, but up to a late hour none had been discovered.

### THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

STORY OF THE CRIMES THAT HORRIFIED

LONDON AND BAFFLED THE POLICE. Shortly after the Whitechapel medico-maniae had accomplished the thirteenth in his series of mutilations, Inspector Byrnes, referring to the subject, expressed the opinion that it would be impossible for y one to commit such a series of crimes in this city and escape detection. Now that such a crime has actually been committed here, it remains to be seen w far the Inspector's positive expression of confidence in his detective force will be verified. The police of London long ago gave up as hopeless all efforts to detect and capture "Jack the Ripper." Whenever any fresh specimen of his handiwork was brought light they made the usual desultory inquiries and then with a resigned sigh let the matter drop. The murderer is too evidently a madman, with all a madman's cunning, superhuman adroitness and fertility of resource. In trying to find him or his imitator, as the case may be, in this country, Captain McLoughlin and the experienced detectives associated with him are likely to have one of the most trying experiences of their lives.

The history of the reign of horror in London began three years and seven months ago, when, on a dark night in October, 1887, the terribly lacerated body of a woman was found lying in the passageway of a narrow alley in the immediate neighborhood of Bh hopsgate-st., East. The victim in that first case was a woman who had reached almost the last stage of degradation. No one of her associates knew her real name, and she had not a friend in the world. Her body was hurried underground, and the case was forgotter within a week.

Probably it would have been forgotten forever but for Martha Turner, who, ten months later, on August 7, 1888, was found lying on the first-floor landing of the George Yard Buildings, a common lodging house on the east side of Commercial-st., Spitalfields. George Yard Buildings is usually filled with a collection of the lowest vagrants to be found in all London. The weman had been murdered within two feet of a dozen sleepers. Yet so quickly and silently had the murder been accomplished that not a sound had been heard.

Certain striking points of similarity between the first and second of the murders now attracted the at tention of the London police. As to one fact the medical testimony was clear. In both cases the murderer had seized the victim from behind and cut her throat with one long, heavy stab from a razor or sharp knife; the body was covered with stabs; the intestines had been laid bare with a deep jagged cut, and the viscera bad been cut away and removed with perfect surgical skill. Three weeks later Mary Ann Nichols, forty-two years old, was found lying in a doorway in Buck's Row, Whitechapel, with the characteristic gaping throat wound and the mutilation of the body. Here, too, was the astounding circumstance that the mutilator had carried the body nearly the distance of a block from the spot where the deed had been com mitted.

There were eight days of panic and turbulent clamor on the part of the public, eight days of blind stum bling on the part of the police, and then Annie Chapman lay bathed in blood in the rear vard of No. 29 Hanbury-st., a short thoroughfare running parallel with Whitechapel Road. Now it was evident that the flend or madman had be gun to feel his power. This njurder had been commited in the sunlight of an autumn morning and, in a spirit of irony, the murderer had chalked, immediately over the head of the corpse, the words: "Fifteen before I surrender." Here, too, the police were aided by a minute description of the man in whose company An nie Chapman had been seen just before her death, but after two weeks' search they were no nearer a dis covery of the murderer than they had been at starting. cription given of Annie Chapman's murderer Captain McLoughlin and the Central Office tallied in all respects with that given of the man who detectives went about their work without say-Fourth Ward lodging-house.

On September 23, 1888, the sleepy inhabitants of the quiet little town of Gateshead-on-Tyne became suddealy aware that the murderer had changed the scene of his operations. In a doorway lay another friendless creature whose body the imprint of his handiwork. Elizabeth Stride,

another friendless creature whose body bore the imprint of his handiwork. Elizabeth Stride, better known as "Happy Lip Annie." found in Berners-st., on October 6, 1888, escaped with merely a cut thront, fear of discovery having forced her destroyer to spare her body the touch of the knife. Within half an hour of the discovery of her corpse, a laborer going to his early morning work nearly fell over the body of Elizabeth Beddowes, the seventh victem, lying on the sidewalk in Mitre Square. Oldgate. In this case, however, the murderer had had time to finish his work.

On the following morning some workmen unearthed the badly decomposed and lacrated body of a woman from a heap of rubbish on the site of Colonel Mapleson's untinished Thannes Embankment Opera House. The medical experts were able to say positively that this victim had actually been fourth on the list. There was a brief break in the ghastly chain and then on the morning of Friday. November b, Lizzle Fisher, allas Mary Jane Kelly or Lawrence, the cast-off wife of a collier, was found in her room in Miller's Court, Dorset-st., Spitulfields, with the parts of her body strewn about the floor.

The "Ripper," as he was now generally called, took a few months' rest. Then, on June 4, 1889, Elizabeth Jackson's body covered with the marks of the knife was found in the Thames. On July 17 Allee McKonzle was found in the Thames. On July 17 Allee McKonzle was found and the families. In this instance, however, the woman had been first strangled. Within the last eighteen months the bodies of several other abandoned women have been discovered in various parts of London, and the cast he police have been able more or less directly to trace the bold hand of the "Ripper." They succeeded in doing nothing else, however, and now it seems possible that the murderer has crossed the Atlantic.

HE LOST NO TIME IN STEALING.

Alfonse Troest, of Newark, came well recommended as salesman on April 2 to William H. Shipman, jeweller, of No. 4 Maiden Lane. During the week, for that wa as long as Troest was employed there, he obtained, it is said, watches and jewelry worth over \$1,000 on memoran-Troest represented that he had orders for the goods. He was to make a return in seven days. When the time came for an accounting Treest had fied. Yesterday De-

tective-Sergeant Vallely arrested Trocst, who was found employed as a waiter in the rotunda of the Arbuckle Building, in Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Thus far ten watches have been recovered from various pawnshops in Newark and this city. Troest was yesterday arraigned before Justice Taintor at the Tophs Police from the life for any held f Tainter at the Tombs Police Court, and was held for ex-

HELD FOR THE MURDER OF MRS, TAYLOR.

HENRY C. FANNING MUST ANSWER TO THE GRAND JURY FOR THE CRIME.

A Coroner's jury has found Henry C. Fanning guilty of the murder of Mrs. Emily Taylor. The inquest was held yesterday morning before Coroner Levy and the jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Emily Taylor came to her death from the cut of a razor in the hands of Henry C. Fanning on the night of April 18, near the corner of Ninety-sixth-st. and Fourth-ave. Coroner Levy then committed the prisoner to the Tombs without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Alfred Botts, the colored man, and Albert Mc Mullen, the two most important witnesses in the case, ere recommitted to the House of Detention. trial of the case before the Coroner brought forth no new facts. The first witness was Mrs. Frances Mc Carty, of No. 1,215 Third-ave., with whom Mrs. Taylor lived. She told of Mrs. Taylor's life at her house, and described the injury done to Mrs. Taylor by Fan ning about a week before her death, when, she said, he had made a slight gash in her throat with a knife.

Albert McMullen, the roommate of the prisoner, gave in substance the affidavit made by him several days ago to the Coroner. On the night of the murder Fanning had said to him: "I've done the job." "I asked what job!" testified McMullen, "and he cepiled, "I have killed Mrs. Taylor." I told him not o talk nonsense, and he replied: "Yes, it is all over to talk nonsense, and he replied: "Yes, it is all over now. I did it with a razor," The witness said that Fanning then described to him how he did it—how he asked the woman to show him the mark on her neck, and then made a deeper and a fatal gash. The corener, turning to Fanning, asked him whether he had anything to say for himself, and the prisoner replied: "No. sir. I have not."

The jury then retired, and in a short time brought in the verdict of guilty. Fanning was sent back to the Tombs.

EVICTIONS IN THE COKE REGIONS.

MANY FAMILIES PUT OUT OF THE COMPANIES HOUSES-SOME VIOLENCE BUT NO BLOODSHED.

Pittsburg, April 24.-A dispatch from Scottdale says: "There was more excitement at the near-by cokeworks to-day, as a result of the many evictions than there has been for many months. Deputy Craw ford, with a large body of assistants, guarded by Com pany C, began throwing out a dozen families at White's this morning, including one in the notorious soup-house.' This was done without any decided opposition, except an occasional collision with an irate man. The eviction party then marched to Mor gan's, attended by several hundred strikers. At the ontskirts a wild-eyed Hun struck Deputy Null with a stone. This was followed by a shower of stones from some children, but no one was badly hurt by the volley. House No. 5, occupied by Michael McEnery, a local leader, was soon reached. and Company C formed a circle about it and kept back the crowd that now had grown to Mrs. McEnery was in delicate enormous proportions. health, but when Deputy Dickson grabbed a chair, sh flew at him, when he lost his head, drew two bulldog revolvers, and after calling her a vile name. threatened to shoot. Cries of 'Shame,' and 'Coward from guards and strikers alike overawed the fellow and he slunk away. The women amused herself by thumping Deputy Skyles on the ribs with a jug then sat down amidst her household goods in the road

"Then the deputies went to Summit, where sixteen

families were unhoused without much trouble. "Company C arrived here this morning and went into quarters at the Armory. They are a tired set bodily, but all are in good spirits. Sheriff McCormick says service will probably not be needed again until next Monday, as no more evictions will take place until then. Adjutant-Gen-eral McClelland was here for a short time this afternoon. When asked what he thought of the situation of the strike he said: 'The prospect of a speedy settle cent of the strike is very bright. I believe the are growing very tired of the struggle and that man; them would return to work were it not for the stren was efforts of the lenders.'

stren dis efforts of the lenders."

"A ass-meeting of the strikers held on the Fair Ground his afternoon was addressed by August Delabar and Alexander Jonas, the two Socialists sent into the region from New-York by their organization. Most of the strikers are opposed to the presence of these Socialists in the region.

"Twenty-nine men and women from Trotter had a hearing before 'Squire Dawson to-day, and twenty-four of them were bound over in \$100 ball cach for their appearance at June court. They were charged by

appearance at June court. They were charged by Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, of Leith, with riot and with stoning her house about a week ago. Her husband was blacklegging. The coke men claim additional forces blacklegging. The coke men claim additional force at all plants, and coke shipments, they say, increased by day."

STRIKERS IN POSSESSION OF A CITY. Detroit, April 24.-No street-cars are running in this the company having decided to suspend operations till the city authorities advise them that they are in a position to afford proper protection. Small groups of strikers are congregated in different parts of the city quietly discussing the situation. mployes of the large manufacturers are also out to en courage the men. The 400 hostlers of the City Rail way Company struck this morning. They left one of two men in each barn, however, to feed the horses The Mayor wrote a letter to the street-car officials sug

esting arbitration.

At a late hour this afternoon the secretary of the At a late hour this afternoon the secretary of the City Railway Company addressed a letter to Mayor Pingree, accepting the suggestion of arbitrating the present trouble. The letter has thrown considerable oil upan the troubled waters, and it is thought the strike will be a thing of the past within the next forty

STRIKING STONEMASONS MORE MODEST. The striking Italian stonemasons were exceedingly miet vesterday and made no more demonstration gainst non-union workmen. About 200 are on strike, out they hung around their headquarters at No. 333 East One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st., and waited for news. The president of the union, A. Conforte, was losated for some time with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the afternoon and the result was that late in the day the Italian ent an open letter to the Master Builders of New sent an open setter to the Master Builders of York asking the contractors to accede to the follo-requests. That on and after May 1 eight hours consilive a day's work and that 40 cents be only each hours work. A number af contractors acceded to these demands, and the men ask that been present such contracts in giving out found work.

The demands are modest compared with those they

In one of his lectures at Yale last week Dr. Stalker told of a quaint record kept in a Scottish town concerding some of its ministers, which reads as follows: "One was a man but not a minister, the next was a minister but not a man, and the third neither a man nor a minister." Let us hope that the fourth proved to be both a man and a minister. The kind of advice which Dr. Stalker is giving the New-Haven theologies will tend, if followed, toward the extinction of the three aforesaid classes.—(Congregationalist.

# Very Important

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"When my boy was two years old, he was attacked and suffered a long time with scrogula scres. The physician sunered a new to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, which we did. Two bottles cured him. He is now 10 years old and has not had any sign of scrotula since. We recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. E. C. CLIPPER, 8 Kidder Street, Cleveland, Ohlo.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the best spring or fall medicine ever known. I was troubled with that tired feeling, particularly in the morning, and felt generally Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me strength and made L." ALEX, OEHLER, 624 West Cross Street,

Hood's Sarsaparilla "My little girl's eyes became so sore owing to humor in the blood, that we were afraid she would lose her eyesight and had to keep her in a dark room for six weeks. We tried everything we could think of, but nuthing did her women. Hood's Saresparilla is not only excellent as a niker, N. H.

The importance of taking a good Spring Medicine cannot be overestimated. The changing weather affects the human system in such a way that it is now in great need the tortures of indigestion, heartburn, nausea, and other letters we receive. dyspeptic nature, from alck headache, or that all gone, tired feeling, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

#### The Spring Medicine "When I lived in Piqua I was sick a long time, from

what the doctor cald was ague or malaria fever. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it brought me out all O. K. I take it every spring, and any time my appetite is poor we for Heed's Saraaparilla, which always does me good."

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## The Spring Medicine "I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best spring medicine,

and can truly say that it 'Makes the Weak Strong.' take it all seasons of the year when needed, and would give five doltars for a bottle of it, if I could not get it for ALBERT A. JAGNOW, Douglaston, L. I., N. Y. Hood's Sarsaparilla is Peculiar to Itself. The Spring Medicine

any good until we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. Her eyes at blood purifier, but for all other female complaints, even if think it is a very nice medicine." E. B. GHESON, Hen-liker, N. H.

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WHAT SAN DOMINGO WANTS ANOTHER REPUBLIC SEEKS RECIPROCITY.

SENOR GALVAU'S ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON-HE GIVES SOME INTERESTING INFORMA-TION - INDUCEMENTS WHICH SAN

DOMINGO OFFERS-CONDITION OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THAT COUNTRY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 24.-The Republic of San Domingo s the latest Government to evince a desire to enter into reciprocal trade relations with the United States in accordance with the provisions of the new tariff law, and has sent a Commissioner to Washington with instructions to enter into negotiations for a treaty to that end. This is not the first effort, how ever, which that Republic has made in the same direction. In the last months of the Arthur Administration a commercial treaty between the United States and San Domingo was agreed upon, and the latter Government felt not only disappointed, but resentful, when the Cleveland Administration, soon after it came into power, took steps which prevented the ratification of that treaty by the Senate. So deep and lasting was the resentment that San Domingo declined to send delegates to the Pan-American Con-Senor Manuel de Galvau, who, as the Min ister from that Republic, represented it in the negotiations with Secretary Frelinghuysen, is the commissioner low in Washington. He arrived here several days ago, and it is understood that he already feels that he has reason to believe his present mission will be Through him to-day a Tribune cor respondent obtained some interesting information respecting the trade relations and commercial opportunities which his country has to offer.

The Republic contains a population of about 600,000. It has an area of 20,501 square miles, which a trifle more than the combined areas of the States of Maryland and Massachusetts. The soil is extremely ertile and the climate is more salubrious than that of other parts of the West Indies. The chief productions of San Domingo are sugar, tobacco and coffee. In reply to a question as to the value of the trade, Senor Galvau said :

We raise about 50,000 tons of sugar a year, nearly ne-half of which is sent to the United States. Germany we send large quantities of tobacco. We also export hides, coffee and tea and considerable mahogany and dye-woods. The import trade amounts to about \$4,500,000 a year, only a small proportion of which comes from the United States; our imports from the United States would rise to \$3,500,000 under a commercial treaty favoring American goods. Most of our cotton and iron goods now come from England; our fancy goods, shoes and drugs from France, and our malt liquors from Germany."

"But," continued Senor Galvan, "there is some thing more to be gained by a commercial treaty than a mere increase of commerce. With such a treaty, the sugar industry of the Republic would be immensely stimulated and its development would mean the investnent of more capital and the purchase of nore machinery and other iron and steel manufact ures, as well as cotton goods, boots and shoes and other leather goods, and a great amount and variety of other manufactured articles, for all of which we should look to the United States. At the present time more than 60 per cent of the developed sugar estates are owned by Americans. The Pioneet Iron Works, of Brooklyn, have considerable interest in these estates, Alexander Bass, the president of this corporation, being the owner of one plantation, and his son owning another. A few of the other Americans owning estates are Captain John Hardy, E. Hatton, Mr. Lamar, Barton Brothers, Salvador Ross and Santiago

Mellor, the latter an American with a Spanish name. "But the magnificent natural resources of the cour try have not been developed to any great degree. Vast racts of fertile land are still unoccupied. The sugar ndustry could be made to produce in ten years sugar mough to supply the demand of a large part of the United States. All it needs is proper stimulus and encouragement, such as I believe it will speedily recive if a fair reciprocal agreement can be made and arried into effect."

An inspection of the statistics of trade between the United States and San Domingo shows that it is by no means in a satisfactory condition, and, in the main, bears out the statements of Senor Galvan. In 1890 the imports into the United states from that country amounted to \$1,951,013, while the exports rom this country amounted to only \$926,651. Of the mports, \$230,841 worth was free, and of the dutiable imports \$1,715,364 consisted of sugar, which is now free of duty. Of the free importations, \$77,279 con-sisted of hides and skins, \$71,000 of dye-woods and \$49,443 of coffee. American vessels brought \$1, 367,168 of the imports and carried \$774,818 of the

While the total amount of exports was small, the variety of articles was great, showing that with better trade arrangements an immense increase in v :e might be reasonably expected. Among the items of export were manufactures of iron and steel to the amount of \$170,000, of which the largest single item was \$87,771 in machinery, while the remainder comprised a vast number of small items, from needles, ewing machines and printing presses, to engines and oilers and steel milway bars. The item of breadstuffs amounted to \$163,000, of which \$149,200 was wheat flour. Lumber and other manufactures of wood mounted to \$121,000, to which sawed boards and planks contributed \$66,748, household furniture \$18, 200, and barrels and hogsheads \$10,000, Cotton manufactures accounted for \$66,525; drugs and hemicals for \$19,000; fish for \$48,878; illuminating oils for \$30,702; provisions for \$123.473, which Item included beef and tallow, \$31,000; bacon, hams and pork, \$15,933; lard, \$49,235; butter, \$18,271, and cheese, \$6,151. Another item was refined sugar, \$19,038. The exports of this commodity to Cuba last year amounted to only \$110, although we imported twenty times as much raw sugar from that Island as we did from San Domingo. The latter country bought vegetables from the United States the amount of \$10,730; mait liquors to the amount of \$11,700; boots and shoes \$6,866; manufactures of paper, \$10,000; bricks, \$8,318; candles, \$3,506; carriages and horse-cars, \$15,371; fancy articles, \$6,000; manufactures of hemp \$15,371; fancy articles, \$6,000; manufactures of hemp and flax, \$20,956; lime and cement, \$5,753; glassware, \$6,454; gunpowder, etc., \$6,200 and an inition variety of other manufactured articles in varying amounts. It is intimated that the negotiation fand ratification of a fair and liberal commercial treaty with San Domingo might be followed in due time by the easy acquirement by the United States, if it should be thought wise and desirable, of Samana Bay as a ccaling station and harbor for the Navy. That, however, is a matter which would not be likely to figure in negotiations looking to commercial reciprocity.

procety.

One consideration which may perhaps be urged in favor of the latter, in behalf of San Domingo, is that by fostering close and friendly relations with that Republic the United States will acquire a certain degree of independence of Spain and Cuba, so far as the sugar supply is concerned.

A CHANGE AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD. Washington, April 24 (Special) .- An order was issued to-day by Secretary Tracy which will be of general interest in Brooklyn. By this order Captain Theodore interest in Brooklyn. By this order Captain Theodore G. Kane is detached from duty as the head of the equipment department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and ordered to duty as Captain of the Yard from May 1, as the successor of Captain Joseph N. Miller, who has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Chicago. The action of the Department taken today was found to be necessary in casting about for a suitable relief for Captain H. B. Robeson as Commander of Acting Rear-Admiral Walker's flag-ship. Captain Kane has been the equipment officer at Brooklyn but a little over half the usual tour of

Caswell, Mussey & Co., 1,121 Broadway and 578 Fifth-ave, have been appointed agents in America for the celebrated English chemists, Messrs. Roberts & Co., 6 Rue da la Paix, Paris, and 76 Bond-st., London.

THE APPRAISER'S STORES SITE.

MR. LINDLEY'S BOND PROTECTS THE GOVERN-MENT FROM PAYING MORE THAN \$500,000. Washington, April 24 (Special).-The attempt made on Tuesday last by a New-York newspaper to cast suspicions of jobbery and corruption on the selection and purchase of the site for the new Appraiser's stores in this city has caused surprise and indignation here, where the real facts of the case are known. In view of the mistaken statements made, it may be well to recall these facts in a concise way.

The matter of the selection of Appraiser's Stores by

the Treasury Department has been one which has had a great deal of attention here for the jast two years.

visited New-York on several occasions to familiarize himself with the locality and needs of the service and

the wishes of the merchants. It was his conviction

that the Appraiser's stores should be with the Custom

House, at Bowling Green, but the merchants thought

Windom personally gave it much thought, and

differently, and after a full and free conference with them on several occasions, he deferred to their wishes and agreed to select an uplown site if they would secure legislation permitting this to be The law as passed providing for a site for a Custom House and Appealsers' Stores re quired them to be in the vicinity of each other. The merchants most directly interested in the matter secured an act of Congress authorizing the separation of sites, and several of them visited Washington at different times to confec with the Secretary on the subject. He had four sites for an Appraiser's stores and received a number of proposals, but either the parcels of ground offered were too small or the price was considered excessive. The square upon which is situated the property now occupied by the Appraiser's Stores, bounded by Laight, Washington. Hubert and West sts., containing less than 40,000 square feet, was offered for \$830,000. The square bounded by West King, Washington and Chariton sts., with the exception of four lots, which were to be acquired otherwise, containing 40,500 square feet, was offered for \$556,000. Part of another square in Peacl-st., the area of which was not given, was offered for \$725,000. The square in West-st., between Third and Fourth sts., near Canal, containing 47,000 square feet, was offered for \$686,700. Mr. Windom, after carefully examining all of these sides, concluded that no one of them was entirely suitable or altogether within the proper limit of cost for the purpose desired. The various merchants' associa tions of New-York took a lively interest in the matter and by delegates visited Washington frequently. Fi nally the Secretary, in order to dispose of the subject. stated to them that if they could find a square of ground in New-York of sufficient area which could be purchased for \$500,000, the location of which was satisfactory to them, he would buy it for an Appraiser's Stores. John Lindley, who has been present on severa occasions with the merchants and had suggested cer tain properties to the Secretary, was invited by them, as it is understood, to visit the different properties they had examined, and he finally made an offer to the Gov ernment to convey or cause to be conveyed upon a certain date all of the ground in the block bounded by Washington, Barrow, Greenwich and Christopher sts. with the exception of three lots, for the sum of \$420. 000, and to furnish a bond to indemnify the Govern ment against the payment of any sum greater than \$80,000 for the remaining property to be taken by ondemnation proceedings. These two sums aggregations rated \$500,000. The area of the square was 55,000 feet, and the site was approved and urged by leading nerchants most directly interested in the subject, among whom were John Sloane, James McCreery, Mr. Con stable, Mr. Gibbs and others. The Department accepte the offer of Mr. Lindley to transfer in the manner stated this square to the Government for the price named—\$300,000. A bond, with ample sureties, was filed by Mr. Lindley, requiring him to pay to the Government any amount in excess of \$80,000 which should be awarded to the owners of the remaining property upon the result of condemnation proceedings. Drafts were then drawn for the payment for the balance of the property, and made out as requested, one for about \$321,000 to the Trinity Church corporation, which owned the greater portion of the square, and the other for \$500,000 to Mr. Lindley. His bond is ample, and it is only a matter of conjecture how much he will have to pay the Government under it. The question of the price for any parcel or parcels embraced in the portion of the square which the Government accepted was not deemed a matter requiring investigation on the part of the Department, for the reason that the specific contract referred to, entered into after an examination as to the market value of the whole block, involved the acquirement of title to all of the property for the sum originally agreed upon, viz, \$500,000. The obligation on the part of the Department to pay the amount agreed upon became established at the time that it accepted Mr. Lindley's offer to convey all of the square except four lots and to furnish a bond for the payment of any excess of \$80,000 which may be entailed by this condemnation proceedings to acquire these. stated this square to the Government for the price

#### COURT-MARTIALLED FOR CONSPIRACY. HALF A COMPANY PUNISHED FOR MAKING

CHARGES AGAINST THE CAPTAIN. Washington, April 24 (Special) .-- An interesting and peculiar court-martial trial has been going on at Fort Thomas, Arizona, where two sergeants, three corporals and twenty-seven privates of Company E, 24th Infantry, were brought before the tribunal. The specifications alleged that these soldiers joined in a combination for the purpose of injuring the com-pany commander, Captain A. C. Markley, in the preparing of a letter addressed to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Arizona, containing false and malicious charges" against Captain Markley The non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, and, with the privates, were sentenced to for feiture of pay. While General McCook approved the findings, he appears to have found the balance not entirely on one side. His official comment is one of

the most severe that has been made on an officer

who was not himself on trial. He says: "The testimony introduced in the trial of thes men reflects upon the manner in which the command of Company E, 24th Infantry, was exercised by its captain. It is shown in evidence that he was in the habit of addressing his company while on drill, or other formations in language that no gentleman, and especially no officer of the Army, should ever use. No occasion or circumstance could possibly arise justifying the employment of such vile epithets as were repeatedly used to the company. It appears of record that, in violation of existing orders, the company commander tacitly assented to gambling being carried on daily in the company barracks from early in the morning until late at night, for about two months, until a member of the company complained to the company the company complained to the company com-mander that he had been swindled, when gambling was prohibited. This gambling, which was so freely indulged in, resulted in creating dissatisfaction among the men, and running the discipline and efficiency of the company. Had the company commander combiled with regulations and orders, the purity of the military service would have been maintained, and the unusual spectacle of nearly half a company being tried for conspiracy avoided. The reviewing authority cannot express in too strong terms his abhorrence of the pernicious gambling habit and the resulting evils. Orders have been given for the release of the prisoners."

JUSTICE BRADLEY AND THE BEHRING SEA CASE. Washington, April 24.—The condition of Justice Bradley is not so favorable to-day as it has been, and his associates fear that he will not be able to be present n court next Monday, when the Behring Sea and fottery cases come up. The court is averse to hearing either of these important matters without a full bench, and it is probable, therefore, that they will again be post-poned. As the term of the court is drawing rapidly to a close, a further postponement would make it almost, though not quite, certain that these cases would come up until next October or November, after

THE NEW TREASURER REACHES WASHINGTON, Washington, April 24.-Enos H. Nebeker, of Indiana, recently appointed United States Treasurer, reached Washington, this morning, and called on Secretary Foster. Mr. Nebeker also filed his bond. He will not enter upon the duties of his office until next Monday The count of the cash and securities in the Treasury. which is always made upon the incoming of a new Treasurer, will begin next Monday.

GOVERNMENT BONDS REDEEMED. Washington, April 24 .- The 4 1-2 per cent bonds redeemed at the Treasury Department to-day amounted to \$27,150, making a total to date of \$15,946,700.

MANAGERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME. Washington, April 24.-The Board of Managers of the

National Home for Disabled Soldiers met at the War Department to-day. The following officers were elected: General W. B. Franklin, president; General W. J. sewell, first vice-president; General John C. Black, second vice-president; General M. T. McMahon, secre-SAYS FAVA'S TRANSLATION WAS CORRECT.

Washington, April 24.—Salvatore Cortesi, correspondent of the "Tribuna" of Rome, Italy, has recently been sent to the United States on the Italo-American question. He denies that Baron Fava made an error in translating Rudini's dispatch which demanded that the men guilty of the New-Orleans massacre be "brought to justice," and says that Baron Fava called for the "punishment" of the offenders, tn-stead of a process of law. Rudini's dispatch was

## duty. His successor will be Commander George W. PSORIASIS 20 YEARS.

Body a Mass of Disease. Sufering Fearful. All Thought He Must Die. Cured in Six Weeks by Cuticura Remedies.

I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate akin disease, called by some M. D's Peoriasis, and others Leprosy, commencing on my scaip; and, in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skilful dectors, it slowly but surely extended, until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in the form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope estaining this letter. In the last r part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The lith of June I slatted West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit, and was so low I thought I should have to so to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mick, where I had a sister living. One Dr. —— treated me about two weeks but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I carnestly prayed to die. Ordete through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs; feet badly swoilen; toe-nails came off; nagennails dead and hard as a bon; hair deat, dry, and lifeles and old straw. O my God! how I did suffer. My sister, Mr. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of CUTICURA is the house. She wouldn't give up; said, "We will try CUTICURA, there was relief; stopped the terrible burning semantal from the word go. They immediately got the CUTICURA, there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation to the terrible burning sensation to the terrible burning sensation to the terrible terrible taking one teaspoonful of RESOLVENT three times day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used CUTICURA SOAP freely; applied CUTICURA SOAP freely; applied CUTICURA SOAP Result; Returned to the terrible ter CURA morning and evening. Result: Returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.

HIRAM E. CARPENTER.

CUTICURA REMEDIFS are sold everywhere. Price CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50e; CUTICURA SOAP an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautider, 25e; CUTICURA SOAP and ENGLUENT; the new Blood Furifier, \$1. FOTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORP'N, Boston.

[7] Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 54 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP. HOW MY BACK ACHES!

Back Ache, Kidney Pains and Weakness, Sortness, Lameness, Strains, and Pain relieved in one

presented to the Secretary translated correctly into French, as is customary. If an error occurred in the translation it must not be charged, he says, to the Baron, but to the translator of the State Department who translated the dispatch into English.

minute by the Cutleura Anti-Pain Plaster.

FOR THE GALVESTON HARBOR IMPROVEMENT. Washington, April 24 .- The Secretary of War to-day awarded to O'Connor, Laing & Smoot, of Dallas, Tex. the contract for improving the entrance of Galveston Harbor. The firm's bid was \$3,469,710, which was the lowest of nearly a dozen.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN ARKANSAS.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY AT LITTLE ROCK BRINGS IN AN INDICTMENT.

Little Rock, Ark., April 24 (Special) .- In the Fetral Court to-day twenty-three witnesses from Melbourne Township, Conway County, were examined in relation to the Congress election of 1800. While it is impossible to say just what the proceedings of the Grand Jury were, the witnesses volunteered the state ment that they were interrogated as to how they roted and for whom. All the witnesses examined today swore that they voted for Isom H. Langley, the Union Labor Republican candidate, but when the ballots were produced each ballot had on it a paster with the name of Clifton R. Breckinridge. It is evident that the tickets had been tampered with, and that the tickets presented to the Grand Jury by the Clerk of Conway County were not the fickets voted by the electors. It seems that 200 ballots in this one township have pasters with Breckinridge's name on them, while not one ticket of that description was used on the day of election. It will be remembered that the train carrying the original Langley or Republican tickets was robbed at Morritton and the tickets destroyed. Other tickets were printed at Little Rock which could not be duplicated at Morritton, and sent to Conway County in ample time for the election. After the County Clerk had been subpoenaed to bring the poll-books and ballots before the Federal Grand Jury for examination it seems that the original tickets suddenly disappeared and in their stead tickets with pasters on, containing the name of Breckinridge, sprang into existence. After the election it was claimed by Republicans and Alliance men that gross frauds had been perpetrated by the Demo crats, but so adroitly was the election conducted that

crats, but so adroitly was the election conducted that Federal election supervisors present at the count were unable to locate the fraud.

This afternoon an indictment was returned by the Grand Jury. It is in all probability an indictment of the judges and clerks at Melbourne Precinct, Conway County, for frands committed in the Congress election of last November. There can be no doubt that the Government has a strong case, and the conviction of those engaged in the election frauds is only a question of time. Not only were frauds perpetrated in Conway County, but also in many other counties of the III Congress District. The officers left here to-night with warrants for the Morritton election judges.

OHIO REPUBLICANS FOR M'KINLEY.

Columbus, Ohio, April 24 (Special).-The Republican State Executive Committee met here to-night to decide upon a time and place for holding the State Convention to nominate a State ticket. Many representative Republicans from various parts of the State were present, and there is a unanimity of sentiment in favor of the nomination of Major McKinley for Governor. The nomination of Major McKinley for Governor. Tae
Democrats had expected a contest in the committee
over the proposition to cover in the call for the convention the plan of naming a candidate for United
States Senator, as was done by the Bourboons in Illinois
But they were disappointed. The meeting was harmonious. The proposition had been canvassed, but the
Ohio Republicans did not feel disposed to trust by
the wisdom of the Legislature as in years past. It
was decided to hold the convention in Columbus 62
June 16 and 17.

SHE COULD HIDE HER WOUNDS NO LONGER. For more than a week Mary McMahon, the young wife of a 'longshoreman, Benjamin McMahon, of No. 82 Kingat, has suffered in silence at her home from mortal in-juries, received, it is said, from her husband, who had eruelly beaten and kicked her, it is aileged. her condition became so critical that she was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. The husband was locked up. The doctor expressed the belief that she woman could not survive, and that she might not live through the night

HE FAINTED IN THE STREET AND DIED. Adolph Berg, a liquor-dealer of Marshall, Mo., came to this city a few days ago to visit his brother, Martin Berg, who is a hatter at No. 36 West Houston-st. Tag brothers were standing at Houston-st. and Broadway as 8 a. m. yesterday when Adolph suddenly had a fainting fit, and he died in a few minutes. His death was caused by heart failure. He was forty-eight years old.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL S P. M. SATURDAY. Washington, April 24.-For New-England, fair Saturday and Sunday, northwesterly winds, static ature in the southern part, cooler in the northern.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New lersey and Delaware, fair Saturday and Sunday, northwesterly winds, slightly cooler.
For Maryland and Virginia, fair and slightly cooler

Saturday, warmer Sunday.

For the Carolinas, fair Saturday and Sunday.

For Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, fair.

For Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, fair.

For Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, fair and warmed.

For Fierida, fair; cooler in the nerthern part.

For Tennessee and Kentucky, fair.

For Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, Western New-York, Western New-York, Western New-York, Western New-York, William and Indiana, warmer.

Ohio and Indiana, warmer.

For Michigan. Wisconsin, Hilmots, Jowa, Nebrasta, For Michigan, Wisconsin, Hilmots, Jowa, Nebrasta, Southerly wnds.

For Minnessea and the Dakctas, rain Saturday afternoon or night; colder Saturday night.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. TW HOURS: Moraing Night 12345078010121234507801011 

Tribune Office, April 25, 1 a. m .- Except for a little cloudiness in the morning, fair weather prevailed yesterish, with very dry air and cocler westerly breezes. The separature ranged between 40 and 63 degrees, the average (504) being 64 lower than on the corresponding day is year and 64 lower than on Thursday, on the lower than on Thursday, In and near this city to-day there will probably be slightly cooler, fair weather.

It is very important in this age of vast matrial progress that a romedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy is nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle division.